

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION

FEBRUARY 2013 REPORT

CHAPTER 9.1.

INFESTATION OF HONEY BEES WITH ACARAPIS
WOODI ACARAPISOSIS OF HONEY BEES

Article 9.1.1.

General provisions

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code this chapter, acarapisosis, also known as acarine disease or tracheal mite infestation, is an infestation disease of the adult honey bees (Apis species of the genus Apis), primarily Apis mellifera L., and possibly of other Apis species (such as Apis cerana). It is caused by with the Tarsonemid mite Acarapis woodi (A. woodi) (Rennie). The mite is an internal obligate parasite of the respiratory system, living and reproducing mainly in the large prothoracic trachea of the bee. Early signs of infection normally go unnoticed, and only when infection is heavy does it become apparent; this is generally in the early spring. The infection spreads which spreads by direct contact from adult honey bee to adult honey bee, with newly emerged bees under 10 days old being the most susceptible. The mortality rate may range from moderate to high.

Standards for diagnostic tests and general information on the disease are provided described described in the Terrestrial Manual.

When authorising import or transit of the commodities covered in the chapter, with the exception of those listed in Article 9.1.2., Veterinary Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in this chapter relevant to the acarapisosis status of the honey bee population of the exporting country or zone.

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Article 9.1.2.

Trade in Safe commodities

When authorising import or transit of the following commodities, Veterinary Authorities should not require any acarapisosis A. woodi related conditions, regardless of the acarapisosis A. woodi status of the honey bee population of the exporting country or zone:

- 1) pre-imago (eggs, larvae and pupae) of honey bees;
- 42) honey bee semen;
- 3) and honey bee venom;
- 234) used apicultural equipment associated with beekeeping;
- 345) extracted honey;
- 6) bee-collected pollen;
- 7) propolis;

8) beeswax; and

9) royal jelly processed, honey bee collected pollen, propolis and royal jelly.

~~When authorising import or transit of other commodities listed in this Chapter, Veterinary Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in this Chapter relevant to the acarapisosis status of the honey bee population of the exporting country or zone.~~

Article 9.1.3.

Determination of the acarapisosis status of a country or zone/~~compartment~~

The acarapisosis status of a country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~ can only be determined after considering the following criteria:

- 1) a *risk assessment* has been conducted, identifying all potential factors for acarapisosis occurrence and their historic perspective;
- 2) acarapisosis should be notifiable in the whole country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~ and all clinical signs suggestive of acarapisosis should be subjected to field and laboratory investigations;
- 3) an on-going awareness programme should be in place to encourage reporting of all cases suggestive of acarapisosis;
- 4) the *Veterinary Authority* or other *Competent Authority* with responsibility for reporting and control of *diseases* of honey bees should have current knowledge of, and authority over, all domesticated *apiaries* in the whole country.

Article 9.1.4.

Country or zone/~~compartment (under study)~~ free from acarapisosis

1. Historically free status

A country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~ may be considered free from acarapisosis after conducting a *risk assessment* as referred to in Article 9.1.3. but without formally applying a specific *surveillance* programme if the country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~ complies with the provisions of Chapter 1.4.

2. Free status as a result of an eradication programme

A country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~ which does not meet the conditions of point 1 above may be considered free from acarapisosis after conducting a *risk assessment* as referred to in Article 9.1.3. and when:

- a) the *Veterinary Authority* or other *Competent Authority* with responsibility for reporting and control of *diseases* of honey bees has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domesticated *apiaries* existing in the country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~;
- b) acarapisosis is notifiable in the whole country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~, and any clinical cases suggestive of acarapisosis are subjected to field and laboratory investigations;
- c) for the 3 years following the last reported case of acarapisosis, annual surveys supervised by the *Veterinary Authority* or other *Competent Authority*, with no positive ~~negative~~ results, have been carried out on a representative sample of *apiaries* in the country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~ to provide a confidence level of at least 95% of detecting acarapisosis if at least 1% of the *apiaries* were infected at a within-*apiary* prevalence rate of at least 5% of the hives; such surveys may be targeted towards *apiaries*, areas and seasons with a higher likelihood of *disease*;
- d) to maintain free status, an annual survey supervised by the *Veterinary Authority*, with no positive ~~negative~~ results, is carried out on a representative sample of *apiaries* in the country or ~~zone/compartment (under study)~~ to indicate that there has been no new cases; such surveys may be targeted towards areas with a

higher likelihood of disease;

- e) ~~(under study) either~~ there is no wild or self-sustaining feral population of *Apis* species of the genus *Apis* *A. mellifera* or other possible host species in the country or zone/compartiment (under study), or there is an ongoing surveillance programme of the wild or self-sustaining feral population of species of the genus *Apis* which demonstrates no evidence of the presence of the disease in the country or zone;
- f) the importation of the *commodities* listed in this chapter into the country or zone/compartiment (under study) is carried out in conformity with the recommendations of this chapter.

Article 9.1.5.

Recommendations for the importation of live queen ~~honey bees~~, worker bees and drones honey bees with or without associated brood combs

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the honey bees come from an *apiaries* situated in a country or zone/compartiment (under study) free from acarapisosis or the *apiary* meets the conditions prescribed in Chapter 4.14.3- (article 4.14.5.). With regards to the provisions detailed in point 2 of Article 4.14.5., this will be achieved by a statistically valid number of honey bees per colony being examined by any method complying with the relevant chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* and found free of all life stages of *A. woodi*.

~~Article 9.1.6.~~

~~Recommendations for the importation of eggs, larvae and pupae of honey bees~~

~~Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:~~

- ~~1) were sourced from an officially free country or zone/compartiment (under study); or~~
- ~~2) were examined by an official laboratory and declared free of all life stages of *A. woodi*; or~~
- ~~3) have originated from queens in a *quarantine station* and were examined microscopically and found free of all life stages of *A. woodi*.~~